

Korean Spectre Over Congo

Colonel Mobutu Takes New Grip on Situation

By ANDREW WILSON

LEOPOLDVILLE (CPNS)

THE Congo situation, kept a degree from chaos by the presence of the United Nations, has been disastrously upset. A week after the flight and arrest of M. Lumumba, it is still impossible to say whether the pendulum has come to stop on the right, or whether the whole disjunct mechanism is about to explode in an African "Korea."

Constitution is "out." The whole Lumumba episode from his flight from U.N. protection to his interception on the road to Stanleyville — has been a denial of reason and a declaration for force. And it is Colonel Mobutu who has come out on top.

"Brave, Colonel!" screams the Leopoldville Press, with its fulsome accounts of public satisfaction as the wretched Lumumba was driven with tied hands to prison. But it is not only in the streets that Mobutu has raised his position. With the ascent of President Kasavubu, it is now most unlikely that his "College of Commissioners" will hand over power to parliamentary control on December 31. It is much more probable that it will be fused with the so-called Ministers of M. Tse and designated an "Interim Government."

Significant of the Colonel's new grip, there has been no large-scale popular reaction to Lumumba's arrest. In Leopoldville itself, though the Lumumbists command a majority through the Province, instead the crisis has developed in the Lumumbist stronghold of Orientale Province — Lumumba's destination — the self-proclaimed seat of the legal government.

The Real Power

The power there lies nominally with Antoine Gizenga, Lumumba's Vice-Premier, but in the last few days it is the so-called District Commissioner, Bernard Salumu, who has shown the stronger hand. Salumu is tough and was once Lumumba's secretary. Through the nominal command of another Lumumbist General Landu, he controls an army of 2,000 troops and government in Stanleyville and 5,000 more in the Province at large.

Estimates of this army's loyalty have varied from 50 per cent for Lumumba to 100 per cent for Mobutu. Latest reports show a swing towards Lumumba.

There are also increasing indications of a coming showdown. The Orientale garrison has just closed the borders on the south. A movement of Lumumbist troops is reported towards Equateur Province in the west. A Mobutu paracommando detachment has flown up to Equateur from Leopoldville.

If fighting should come, a crisis in the Sudan, across whose territory Salumu and Gizenga look for outside help from the United Arab Republic, is likely along the road to Juba and the Nile, which supplied the British Eighth Army from the Congo in the Second World War.

Hot-Cold War

The prospect revives the spectre of an African hot-cold war, with the D.R., Ghana, Guinea, and possibly the Communists on one side, and the West and the French Community African States on the other.

Whether a Stanleyville Government could extend its power over the rest of the Congo is more doubtful. Gizenga claims support from Lumumbist elements in Equateur, Kivu and Kasai Province. But neither he nor Salumu, nor any other Lumumbist leader, has the personal magnetism of Lumumba himself.

So long as Lumumba stays alive and in captivity, awaiting a trial for which at present there are no available judges, the doubt about his future exerts an enervating influence, and the Leopoldville authorities have every interest in prolonging it.

Nor, understandably, has President Kasavubu been in any hurry to name a date — originally due to be given last Friday — for the arrival of the U.N. Conciliation Commission which was to hear both himself and Lumumba. Its function may now seem theoretical except that it might effect a reconciliation with Katanga, where President Tshombe is growing impatient with the hold of Belgian mining interests.

Such a reconciliation would be hailed triumphantly in Washington, Paris and Brussels, and also in certain circles in Leopoldville. It would not remove the fundamental division in the Congo, which, with Gizenga and Salumu in Stanleyville and Mobutu in Leopoldville, has maintained a balance between anarchy and the stability of Franco's reign.



YESTERDAY'S PRESS AND KNESSET

The umbrage taken by the Government at the request of the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee not to make attempts to obtain information about the Committee's deliberations, writes David (Hilutrit), calls for a clarification of who is running this State — the Knesset and the Government, or the newspaper editors, and their correspondents. This Committee differs from other Knesset Committees in that, while most of the work of the latter is done in preparation for a debate in the plenary, in most cases the former acts instead of the plenary. The nature of this Committee being what it is, it stands to reason that its proceedings cannot be made public, and only if this is guaranteed can those concerned with security report on the state of affairs and diplomatic reports about discussions and secret meetings with foreign Governments.

Without this factor, the Committee is of no value, and the press can draw its own conclusions. Lamerhav (Abdus Ha'voda) deeply concerned with the latest increase in secondary school tuition, pointing out that this increase, albeit small, is bound to sabotage the efforts of the State to educate the population, to earn secondary school education for its children. This, indeed, may constitute the straw that will break the camel's back, and tilt the scales away from opportunities for such education. The Government institutions and local authorities should assume a larger part of the burden to meet the needs of cost of living allowances and changes in seniority which the new increase is supposed to cover.

Metapet (National Religious) says the UAR's election to the Security Council means that the most dangerous enemy of peace has been made a member of the supreme institution of the international organization, whose task it is to guard world peace and restrain those who disturb it, and has no other way of describing the action than the induction of the Trojan Horse in the most sensitive quarter of the world organization.

Hanodia (World Aguda) finds that the election questions the moral authority of the U.N. and particularly of the Security Council. How is it possible to demand that countries respect this institution and obey its decisions when one of its members not only does not accept its authority, but openly violates its decisions? Ha'aveti (non-party) discusses the rise in wireless prices. Habekes (General Zion) writes about the disagreements between the diamond industry and the Ministry of Commerce.

At the Cinema

THE story of a singer whose wife is paralyzed by a heart attack, a child from the family's friend, forms the theme of "Min Ajal Hubbi" (Because of my Love) which is showing at the Orlim, Jerusalem, this week to packed audiences.

Farid al Atrash, playing Wahid, the singer cum composer, is at his best in the role as well as on the screen. In his songs which are at best second class, and his acting. On the other hand Majida, as his wife, Wafa, is excellent, as is her rival Leila Fawzi, who dies at childbirth, handing over her illegitimate son to the legal wife for adoption.

Produced at Atrah Studios by Achmad el-Sheikh, the film leaves much to be desired, and is far from being the best of its kind. It is, however, interesting as al Atrash was recently crowned by the Cairo "Rose of Youssef" weekly.

B.B. Scores

WITHOUT making an undue fuss about Vladimir Nasser's new movie (Al-Nasser, Haifa), I must frankly admit that I like the film. It is one of those pleasant stories of a man who is told that there is no need to worry about the hero (Henri Vidal) — in fact I did not believe the blackmailer (Dawn Adams) was really a corpse until the end. Then the interiors are comfortable and, although we catch a glimpse of a transatlantic night club and the economic status of some of the characters is dubious, one has not to be preoccupied with the way in which the other half lives. In short, murder as entertainment.

A word should be said for the casting of the heroine, Brigitte Bardot. Her stock role of making demands on the male's mental equipment. This point is very well utilized because the theory of the crime which B.B. as an amateur detective, follows up is almost a complete red herring and it is the police who unravel the mystery from a different angle. The heroine is, as to speak, restored intact at the finale to her role of the young wife at the outset.

Mr. Rusk, with the rank of Ambassador and the rank of Assistant Secretary of State, is negotiating a peace treaty with Japan. Mr. Rusk is a big man physically; he tips six feet and weighs 200 pounds. He is a member of the U.S. Eastern policy. He worked under another Dean as Secretary of State. Mr. Dean Acheson and he worked closely with John Foster Dulles, himself destined for arduous years as President Eisenhower's Secretary of State. At that time Dulles was a special assistant to Mr. Truman.

There is no choice but to continue the search. Your, etc. ARYEH STEIN, Municipal Spokesman Tel Aviv, November 20.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, I agree with Mrs. Fraenkel's article in "Don Park" (Post 20/11). It is a pity that there is not even one free in that park. Who is responsible for that situation? Yours, etc. Y.M. Tel Aviv, November 21.

KUPAT HOLIM SCHEME Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, Under the new Kupat Holim family doctor scheme, we duly chose our doctor, but a few weeks ago we were informed that our choice had been transferred from Ma'ariv Branch to Bialik Branch, Ramat Gan, and since we were registered with him, our cards had been transferred to the latter branch. This involves for us, patients, a 15-minute bus ride with a bus which runs every 30 minutes, to say nothing of a long wait in a queue in a branch which is already notoriously crowded.

Did the Kupat Holim Management think we were getting too much comfort for our money and therefore decided to add some appreciation to our lot? I would mention that a new doctor had been brought in to replace our doctor, who had been practicing in the Ma'ariv Branch from its very opening. Would it not have been more reasonable to send the new doctor to Bialik Branch, if someone had to be sent there rather than being transferred to the very many patients already registered with our doctor? I would like to underline that this protest is shared by other patients similarly affected. Would it not be advisable for the Management to consider this arrangement for the good of the members, who are presumed to be grateful for Kupat Holim's existence? Yours, etc. A. LIEBERMAN Ramat Gan, Nov. 9.

Send to Kupat Holim on Nov. 9, but no reply has been received.

PEN FRIENDS GARY BRICKMAN, of 1899 by GAZEL, Southbury, British Columbia, Canada, who has a right to be in 1957, would like to correspond with someone who speaks English or Swedish. He is 45, divorced, and has a home and a car, and is a very nice person.

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MARGINAL COMMENT

NASSERISM ON TRIAL

By Nisim Rejman

AN interesting though Maastricht comparative study of the two types of political behaviour and nationalist doctrine prevailing in the Arab world today is contained in the address of the Military Prosecutor at the trial in Amman of 18 men accused of being involved in the blowing up on August 29 of the Prime Minister's office in the Jordanian capital. "Abdul Nasser's notions," the Prosecutor pointed out, "about government, Arabism, patriotism, loyalty, freedom, and unity differ totally from those we hold here in Jordan."

For Nasser, he said, government is a cheap device to attain prestige and domination. "Arabism is 'domineering' the Arab peoples through playing on emotions and slogans and through intrigues, plots and terror; patriotism is a kind of demagogic, loud shouts and invective. Nasser understands freedom as tyranny, despotism and the humiliating of peoples, while for him unity means 'the smothering of the Arab states... and their submergence into a new combined form of Pharaoh-Nasserist ideology and destructive Communist principles.'"

IN sharp contrast to these concepts of Cairo, the Prosecutor went on, "we in Jordan, and all other Arabs, consider government a means to serve the people's interests. Arabism a healthy patriotic doctrine... freedom a sacred right of the people... and unity as sincere cooperation between the Arab countries." All these notions, moreover, "are inspired by our true Arab heritage, our religion, our traditions, our dignity and our historical glories."

Of course, one need not agree with all this bombastic talk about the greatness of the present regime in Amman in order to see the Prosecutor's point. In the final analysis, it all boils down really to a question of means rather than of ends — and on this count there can be no argument that Nasser's behaviour during the past five years has been altogether detestable. The current Amman trial is a timely reminder of this fact; no amount of so-called anti-colonialist talk can detract from its seriousness or its truth.

THE Amman Prosecutor listed five plots which, he said, were hatched by Cairo during the last three years against the sovereignty of Jordan.

In 1957, a number of Communists trained by Colonel Abdul Hamid al-Barraji and his officers were caught and committed to trial in Nabulus while in possession of Egyptian arms.

In July, 1958, another Syrian-trained group of armed Jordanians was caught and punished.

IN recent years, American, French and Japanese scientists have experimented with the cultivation of algae as food, although this has proved difficult to harvest. The Society said it added that the most "fascinating" of the sea's food resources is plankton, which corresponds to pasture on land. Plankton is made up of microscopic plants and animals that grow in swarms and are the sole food of many fish.

Scientists found in abundance in certain parts of the ocean, have been harvested since ancient times, but the nutritional value of this food is limited, and it is expensive to gather.

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Later in the year, a number of officers in contact with the UAR Minister of State, Kamal al-Din Rifat, were apprehended and tried.

In March, 1959, Colonel Sadiq al-Shara and a group of Jordanian officers were caught trying to stage a UAR-planned coup d'état.

A week or so later, one Nuari Muhammad Sa'ad-Allah was sent from Syria to assassinate Hassan al-Majali and Sherif Nasser ben Jamil.

These five plots having failed, the UAR rulers finally succeeded in bringing about the explosion in Amman last August, as a result of which Majali was killed along with 12 others.

THE Prosecutor's allegations about the planning and execution of the explosion have so far been corroborated by the evidence given by the accused and some 50 witnesses who appeared before the Court. Safad-Allah, Salah al-Safadi, who is described by the prosecution as having played a crucial part in the outrage, said that after having agreed for a monthly payment to conduct rumour campaigns in Jordan, he and two others had a meeting in Damascus with a Syrian intelligence man and agreed that, in return for a payment of \$10,000, they would take part in a conspiracy to blow up the Prime Minister's office.

In the middle of last June, an acquaintance by the name of Sa'ad Barghout called at Safadi's bookshop and handed him a suitcase containing four bombs and two timing devices which, he said, had been received from a Syrian lorry driver near Mafrak. In due course, one of the bombs was planted in the drawer of Majali's desk and another in the building's basement. Both bombs exploded on the following morning, as planned.

NOW there is, of course, nothing very startling in all these revelations. The plot which resulted in Majali's death is only one of dozens which Cairo engineered — mostly unsuccessfully — in the Arab world during the past five years: in Iraq, in Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Libya, Tunisia and Morocco. The accomplices in many of these plots have been caught and put on trial — e.g. in Iraq and Tunisia. But the evidence was hardly ever as conclusive as it seems to be in the current Amman trial. Few things can be more damning in the eyes of the civilized world than the fact that Nasser is casting an ambitious eye on the newly independent countries of Africa, that these nations should view his approach with suspicion?

Tel Aviv, December 25.

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Dean Rusk — Scholar's Way to Success

WASHINGTON

FEW men have followed a scholar's way to such peaks of success as Mr. Dean Rusk, who was named yesterday by President-Elect John Kennedy as the next American Secretary of State.

From his origin in Cherokee County, Georgia, Mr. Rusk's life has followed a smooth upward curve through a Rhodes Scholarship, academic life, wartime service in Burma and Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs.

He took his present position, the Presidency of the Rockefeller Foundation, after nine years ago.

Now, at 51, he moves back to the State Department as the head man, and into the State Department as the head man, and into the State Department as the head man.

Mr. Rusk first entered the State Department immediately after World War II. He left for a year to serve as an assistant to Secretary of War Robert Patterson. Then he was appointed Director of the Office of U.N. Affairs back in the State Department.

In 1949, President Harry Truman promoted Mr. Rusk to Assistant Secretary of State.

In the shift-moving events of the following years, when saw the eruption of the Korean war, Mr. Rusk became known as the architect of U.S. Far Eastern policy.

He worked under another Dean as Secretary of State. Mr. Dean Acheson and he worked closely with John Foster Dulles, himself destined for arduous years as President Eisenhower's Secretary of State. At that time Dulles was a special assistant to Mr. Truman.

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PARKS AND GARDENS Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, In reply to Mrs. L. Fraenkel's query about plants in Gan Ha'atzmaut and Kikar London, permit me to explain that the Municipal Parks Department has been making every effort to find plants and trees that are able to stand up to the salinity of the seashore area. Despite repeated experiments, both here and abroad, it has still not found suitable plants and

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Readers' Letters

CHILD-CARE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, — My oldest children were born at the beginning of the second World War, when we lived in a European country, under Nazi occupation. We had plenty of time for them, we were living "underground" unable to go out, unable to earn a living. They had to be dealt with firmly — screaming and tantrums could betray our hiding place, and endanger our lives, and the lives of those who were hiding us. There could be no fumbling in our handling of them, they had to learn obedience. We lived as a closely-knit, loving family, not knowing how long we would be together.

A miracle of the Almighty brought us safely through the War together: penniless, stripped of furniture, linen, jewellery. All this was of no importance, the War was over, we were free. With the help of our families in various parts of the world, we managed to get on our feet again. More children were born, and we ourselves read books on these important subjects. Gone now were the firmness and certainty in handling the children. We learned that punishment is unhealthy, that we must seek the motives behind every action, that we must understand the reason for every deed. The result was the loss of the healthy awareness that had been ours with the older children, through force of circumstances.

The difference is clearly visible in the characters of the children today, so many years later. The older ones, although they have strong and clearly defined characters, still show deference and respect to parents and teachers. They are obedient workers, handling their tasks with accuracy and initiative, appreciated by their employers and well-liked by their fellow employees. They have personality, know their own minds, but can respect another's judgment. The younger ones are aggressive.

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